Is there a date on your address label? It shows when your subscription is due.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

If you receive a notice about your subscription after remitting your renewal, please disregard the postcard.

Vol. VIII, No. 32 | 10c per copy | KASLO, B. C. | 40c per month | Saturday, July 7, 1945

In the Interior Towns:

Segregation Program Continues Amid Delays, Some Confusion

KASLO, B. C.—The movement to segregate persons requesting repatriation to Japan in Tashme, Greenwood, Slocan and Lemon Creek, and persons not requesting repatriation to Kaslo and New Denver continued this week, marked generally by delays and some degree of confusion.

Reports from other centres indicate that families slated for movement to Kaslo have been asking for extensions. Some are offering poor health as reasons, while others are requesting that they be moved East directly rather than be brought to Kaslo for an indefinite stay there.

Since the segregation movement was started in the beginning of May, eighteen families suitable for relocation have been moved into Kaslo, and thirty-five families have been moved out—repatriates to Slocan and Greenwood, and non-repatriates unsuited for relocation to New Denver.

SOME UNWILLING TO MOVE

The evacuees in all the centres are showing a general reluctance to be moved again from their homes where they have become reasonably well settled.

This feeling is believed to account partly for the fact that a number of persons have been applying to the R.C.M.P., some to cancel their signed requests for repatriation, others, who did not sign the repatriation forms previously, to ask for repatriation.

In the movements of evacuees between various ghost towns which took place this week, the actual numbers involved were less than the numbers scheduled.

Reviewing the News

By K. E.

THE U. S. SCENE

It has been announced that the relocation centres in the U. S. will be closed by the end of this year. This requires the moving of 53,000 more persons still remaining in the various relocation centres into normal civilian life, but the War Relocation Authority which is handling the problem is expected to do a satisfactory job.

110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from the Pacific coast of U. S. as compared to 21,000 persons in B. C. And the job of re-establishing the evacuees is correspondingly bigger in the U. S.

However, the problem in U.S. has been assisted by a number of factors.

Of first importance is the existence of a clear policy concerning the evacuees, which was adhered to from the beginning. This fact eliminated the confusion and the distrust which resulted from the constant change in policies and the uncertainties which marked the Canadian process.

The fact that the American Niseis were given equal opportunity to enter the armed forces served greatly to rally the public opinion to a just treatment of the evacuees, especially when the Nisei G.I.'s piled up such a brilliant combat record.

The absence of legal restrictions against the evacuees, as well as the existence of many large population centres where the evacuees could be easily absorbed were important aids. Further assisting the problem is the fact that the evacuees whose loyalty has been established are allowed to return freely to their former homes on the west coast.

Finally, to make the American people receptive to the return of the evacuees into their midst, the W.R.A. has been waging a tireless campaign against the influence of the race bigots and the economic interests who would bar the return of the evacuees.

* * *

How does Japan regard the Nisei servicemen in Canada and the U. S. who have enlisted to fight against her? Would Japan regard them as traitors, or respect them as enemy soldiers performing their duties? This question comes up whenever the case of Nisei volunteers is discussed, especially among the older generation.

Persons qualified to interprete the Japanese philosophy are inclined to think that the Japan would have respect for the Nisei who have taken up arms for their country.

In this connection an illuminating [illegible] is reported by a columnist in the Des Moines Register.

It concerns a Japanese American who had been captured by the Germans. The Germans could not understand why a soldier of Japanese [illegible] should be fighting for the [illegible]. Finally, they took the [illegible] to see the Japanese ambassador in Berlin. The ambassador was [illegible]. The Nisei G.I. explained [illegible] was an American citizen [illegible] Hawaii and that he was fighting for his country.

A light of understanding flashed [illegible] the Japanese ambassador's [illegible]. "I can understand that," he said [illegible] threw out his hand."

Few Movements Expected From Lemon Creek

LEMON CREEK, B. C. — Little movement is expected from this centre which has been designated a repatriation centre. Most of the population in this centre have signed for repatriation.

On July 4, four families for this centre left for East, joining another group from Slocan who were also proceeding east of the Rockies.

* * *

NEW DENVER, B. C.—Movements from this centre consists of repatriates to Slocan or Tashme, and non-repatriates suited for relocation to Kaslo. To date, no national families have been asked to move to Kaslo.

Movements to date have not been large, and it is believed that many have asked for extensions. Persons coming into New Denver and Rosebery will consist of persons who did not request repatriation, and who are unsuited for relocation, as well as Japanese nationals.

* * *

ROSEBERY, B. C.—Six families in this centre who requested repatriation are expected to be moved to Tashme or Slocan at an early date. The first group of repatriates were moved to Slocan on June 25. Two non-repatriate families arrived from Slocan on the same day.

Applications Filed For Cancellation of Repatriation Requests

(Canadian Press)

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Several Japanese have applied for cancellation of forms they signed last month requesting voluntary post-war repatriation to Japan, T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, said in an interview on July 3.

He added the applications will be filed "for future consideration."

Mr. Pickersgill said the number was not large and that it was being offset by Japanese who have applied for repatriation since completion 10 days ago of registration of Japanese more than 16 years old and resident in British Columbia.

(It was previously reported that a number of evacuees were applying for cancellation of the repatriation forms which they had signed. Their decision to reconsider the matter is based on a misunderstanding which they had at the time of the survey. Many had signed to go to Japan because they thought they would be forced to relocate to east of the Rockies even though they were burdened with heavy family responsibilities).

Japanese Americans Suffer Over 3000 Casualties

Casualties sustained by American soldiers of Japanese ancestry to date in World War II number more than 3000, according to the Pacific Citizen.

These casualties total 3004 and include 558 killed, 2376 wounded, 50 missing in action, and 20 captured and include reports from the European, Mediterranean and Pacific war theatres. Fifteen of the captured Japanese Americans have been reported liberated to date.

(Overall casualty figures for the U.S. armed forces were reported on June 28 as having reached 1,030,679. Of this total Undersecretary of War Patterson announced that Army casualties were 908,025, including 190,277 killed, 564,202 wounded and 39,255 missing.)

The Pacific Citizen reported they checked their own records following publication of an Army report from Honolulu, listing Japanese American casualties in the European and Mediterranean areas at 2111, including 361 killed in action, 49 dead of wounds, 1651 wounded, 31 missing and 0 captured.

Casualties in the Italian and Western Front campaigns were 552 killed and 2366 wounded. Six Nisei have been reported killed in the Pacific and 10 wounded. Three of those killed in action in the Pacific fell in the recent Okinawa campaign.

U.S. to Close Relocation Centres

53,000 Persons Will be Moved; Only Tule Lake to Remain Open

WASHINGTON, D. C.— All of the eight U. S. relocation centres still housing 53,000 of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast, will definitely close by January 2, 1946, it was announced by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority.

The W. R. A., will pay the moving expenses for persons leaving the centres. It also contemplates special grants to assist the needy. These grants will average about $185.50 a person and will be paid through welfare agencies.

The 53,000 persons still in the camps, will be moved to any area they select, and they will be aided in establishing themselves.

Myer declared that about one-half of those evacuated were returning to the West Coast area.

Myer said in his statement to the House appropriations subcommittee that the closure of relocation camps at Rohwer, Granada, Heart Mountain, Topaz, Minidoka, Colorado River, Gila River, and Manzanar will be completed one year after the War Department's order rescinding the exclusion restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast went into effect on Jan. 2nd this year.

This will leave only the Tule Lake camp for the more unruly evacuees, and the management of this camp will be turned over to the Department of Justice.

FEAR OF INSECURITY IS MAJOR PROBLEM

"Our major problem," Myer told the subcommittee, "is one we have had for some time, and that concerns the reluctance, particularly on the part of the old people in the centres, to be relocated because of a feeling of insecurity.

"They are aliens and they are not sure they would be accepted. They fear they would not be able to make a living, and also have a fear of bodily harm, because there have been small groups of people who have committed certain atrocities.

"In certain areas, particularly in the (West), during the last three months, we have had some occurances such as shooting into dwellings, boycotts, and other atrocities on the part of misguided un-American patriots and a small group of peoples who have an economic interest in opposing the return of the evacuees."

Poston, Gila River Camps to Close Oct. 1

POSTON, Ariz. — Relocation camps 2 and 3 at Poston (Colorado River) and the Canal camp at Gila River will be closed not later than October 1, 1945, according to an announcement received by the Project Director here.

The announcements were received at this time in accordance with the W.R.A.'s previous stated policy giving the residents three months advance notice before closing centres or units.

The W.R.A. intends to stagger the closing dates for the various centres to facilitate relocation of

Last Appropriations Secured by W.R.A.

$25,000,000 have been secured by the War Relocation Authority to continue operation until the centres are closed.

"This is the last appropriation," said the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in his statement, "which will be required for the care of those persons of Japanese origin evacuated from the west coast. The 53,000 still in the centres will be relocated at the rate of six or seven thousand per month until all such persons will have left the centres by the end of 1945."

Claims Deportation of Evacuees Is Not a Democratic Solution

A feature article in the current Canadian Forum, nationally circulated progressive social and political magazine published monthly in Toronto, stated that deportation of "seven to ten thousand Canadian citizens might simplify the Government's problem but it is hardly the solution that a democracy should choose."

Co-authors, Edith Fowke and A.G. Watson declared in the article that it is difficult to believe that the "voluntary" repatriation signup was entirely voluntary.

They point out that over sixty per cent of the Japanese in Canada were born here and that they have been educated and have absorbed the Canadian culture. They have no more in common with Japan than "any second generation Canadian has with the country of his parents."

"There seems little doubt that the majority of those who signed did so not because they want to go to war-ravaged Japan but because even that seemed less repugnant than the prospect of trying to re-establish themselves in Canada in the face of existing restrictions, discrimination, and hostility."

SUSPICIOUSNESS NOT UNUSUAL

"The Japanese Canadians can hardly be accused of being unnaturally suspicious if they read a threat into the words: 'Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.' In effect, the Japanese were being given the alternatives of deportation to a land most of them have never seen, or settlement in a strange and hostile neighborhood, on pain of being judged disloyal."

The article declares that the Japanese Canadians are resettling successfully in eastern Canada despite many obstacles.

"Employers have been well pleased with their work, and they are winning the respect of the people in the different centres where they have resettled through their participation in normal community activities such as labor unions, churches, and youth groups."

"Nevertheless, many Japanese Canadians have hesitated to leave the relocation centres and move eastward. Among the factors contributing to this reluctance is the hope that they might be able to return to the coast, their sense of injustice at the treatment meted out to them by the government, a fear of insecurity and isolation, and suspicions aroused by stories of discrimination and hostility in eastern Canada."

Japanese Canadians Expected To Go East When Jobs Are Waiting

VANCOUVER, B.C.—T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner for Japanese Placement in British Columbia, revealed today that he has written the Japanese Committees in Interior B.C. Housing Centres that "we did not expect Japanese-Canadians to go East of the Rockies unless we found employment for them," according to the Canadian Press reports.

Mr. Pickersgill's announcement was in connection with a recent editorial in The New Canadian. The editorial claimed that many Japanese who registered for voluntary repatriation to Japan "had done so against their wishes that they were doing so because they didn't want to accept the alternative," which was "that those persons who did not sign would be more or less forced to move East of the Rockies."

Japanese-Canadians who do not want to go to Japan will go to jobs in the East, Mr. Pickersgill said. They will not be sent "unless" the jobs are awaiting them.

He added that Japanese in Eastern Canada who seek repatriation can return to B. C. as soon as housing is available, or can stay at their Eastern employment until their ship is ready to sail.

For the moment Japanese nationals will be left in B. C. The Federal Government has advised the B.C. Security Commission to "concentrate" on the relocation of Japanese-Canadians who have not signed for repatriation.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama — Publisher
Kasey Oyama — Editor
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 10c per Month — $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

On the Repatriation Leagues

Increasing activity has been noted in the west coast of B.C. by groups of citizens whose efforts are directed solely towards the repatriation of all persons of Japanese origin after the war.

The first of such groups was organized in Richmond by citizens of Richmond and representatives of the fishing, farming, berry growing and poultry raising industries. Another group has been organized in West Vancouver. The latest and the most ominous development is the reorganization of the former "White Canada League" (founded in 1928) under the name "Japanese Repatriation League." The program adopted by this newest group is more ambitious, and includes the issuing of a journal entitled "The Japanese Menace", and also the "use of the press, extensive use of the radio, and the circulation of petitions . . . to arouse and crystallize public opinion to the point that (they) can make (their) demands heard at Ottawa in no uncertain voice."

It is a significant fact that the executive committees of these organizations are made up chiefly of representatives from the groups in B.C. who have felt the brunt of Japanese competition, namely, fishermen, farmers, berry growers, and small retailers.

Indicative of their method of campaigning is the way in which they are giving publicity to a hoax letter (see footnote) which casts aspersion on the loyalty of the Japanese Canadians. Another method employed is the use of time-worn anti-Japanese slogans, such as "once a Jap, always a Jap", and the constant repetition of distorted anti-Japanese charges—such accusations, for example, as that the Japanese language schools taught allegiance to the Japanese emperor, that practically every Japanese is an agent of the Japanese government.

There is little danger that the Repatriation Leagues will achieve their objective. Nevertheless, they are capable of spreading a great deal of distorted propaganda which will seriously hinder the carrying out of the government's policy of dispersing and resettling the persons of Japanese ancestry. Anti-Japanese agitation can influence the opinion of a great section of the Canadian people who have had no contact with the Japanese Canadians. This fact largely accounts for the denial of full citizenship rights to the Japanese Canadians today.

A definite need exists, therefore, to combat the activities of such unscrupulous groups as the Repatriation Leagues. And counter measures will be the spreading of the truth about the Japanese Canadians. The Canadian people must be told that the great majority of the Japanese Canadians are loyal Canadians whose past record is clear, and who have always been ready to meet all obligations of citizenship, and that grave injustices have been committed in the handling of this minority group. Fortunately, many Canadian citizens are engaged in this crusading task today.

Much valuable work is being done by the Vancouver Consultative Council which recently published a pamphlet on the Japanese Canadians. In Toronto, a special committee to protect the rights of minorities is being organized. The churches, regardless of denominational differences, are speaking out boldly against rascialism, and are seeking the abolition of existing discriminatory legislations against the Japanese Canadians.

A large share of the responsibility rests with the Japanese Canadians themselves, both as individuals, and as members of Nisei organizations. The Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy in Toronto, the Mansei Club in Winnipeg, the Sophy-Ed Club in Hamilton, the Youth Councils in Alberta, all exist primarily to lift the citizenship rights of the Japanese Canadians to equal status with those of the other Canadians, and these organizations deserve the support of each Nisei, whether or not he agrees with all the policies of such organizations.

The activities of Repatriation Leagues should not discourage, but be taken as a challenge. If men have found democratic ideals worth dying for abroad, then they are worth fighting for at home.

Footnote: This letter protesting the [illegible] desertion of Prince Chichibu first appeared in the Vancouver Sun in 1937. Investigation of the names and addresses affixed to the letter revealed that the letter was a hoax, perpetrated with the obvious intent of stirring up anti-Japanese feeling.

High and Low

Pte. R. I.

On the T.T.C.

TORONTO, Ont.

ON SUNDAYS in Toronto, the men and women of the armed services are guests of the Toronto Transportation Commission and ride free of charge on the buses and street-cars. Naturally we all made good use of this standing invitation in Toronto, and on the first Sunday, we found it necessary to visit a friend way out in East Toronto and rode street-cars for a total score of six trips.

On the sixth time, coming home to the Horse Palace on the Bathurst-Exhibition, we met a grey, spry little old lady who turned around in her seat and commenced a conversation of a most interesting kind.

The Nisei soldier has been taken for a Chinese on many occasion and this was one of them. Are you one of the boys from Queen Street? she asked. No, I said, I come from Hamilton. This didn't stop her at all for she rattled on happily. I taught a class at church on Bloor and something, she said, and I know your people well.

Do you know Bernice Chong? she asked hopefully. I shook my head regretfully. They have a restaurant on Yonge Street, she added. Do you know Frankie Lee? she tried once more. I again shook my head regretfully and wondered whether I should inform her that my origin was otherwise.

But she seemed so happy as she chatted about her various Chinese friends that my simple heart could not. His father has a restaurant on Queen Street, she stated. I shook my head in open wonder, perhaps a little sarcastically to be polite, but she never noticed but continued.

Then she asked me, Did you volunteer? For the first time I nodded assent. She patted my hand and commented something to the effect of "Good man." She said smilingly, you can get on street cars free on Sundays y'know. In likewise genial manner I nodded and smiled. She smiled back and I smiled back. We were quite a chummy pair on that street car going down Bathurst.

She got off at King. We might see you again, she said and continued. It's a small world y'know. I smiled once more. She got off with a wave of her hand.

By gosh, she was a happy soul, so happy that I didn't dare tell the horrible truth. But I often wonder how, would it have mattered? Oh well, she was happy and I was happy so everything must be allright. By the way, the Chinese nomeclature are purely fictitious and do not refer to any person living or dead.

Letters to the Editor

What is the BCSC Policy?

Editor, The New Canadian:

I consider myself a loyal Canadian citizen, and I don't mind co-operating with the government if I know what I am co-operating about. Lately there has been so much confusion and changes in the commission policy that I have given up trying to figure out what the Commission is trying to do.

At the time of the repatriation survey, there was a lot of promises offered to make us sign for "voluntary" repatriation. Why?

I didn't sign for repatriation so I received a notice to move with my family to Kaslo. Even women and children had to go on trucks over 20 miles of rough road to catch the train for Kaslo, while the repatriate families whizzed by on Greyhound busses in the opposite direction. Why are the repatriates getting so much better treatment?

The repatriates can get good jobs anywhere in B.C. I can only work for the Commission at 22½ cents an hour.

What is the idea of this segregation? Why can't we move directly to East and not come to Kaslo? Why do the repatriates get better deal than us? Why doesn't the Commission tell us what they're doing?

F. S. K.

Kaslo, B.C.

Editor, The New Canadian:

To this F.K. Hallen, I would add my share:

Rear up on your hind legs Mr. Hallen and extend your right paw horizontally. Right! Now, carol "Heil Hitler!" For your letter is a perfect product of Nazism, the very evil that thousands of our Canadian boys have died to overthrow — Nazism — a brutal and little-minded racism, an intolerant contempt and persecution of a small, helpless minority.

A. P. Allbrook

Kaslo, B. C.

Why Not a Tolerant Policy?

(From the Winnipeg Free Press)

The United States obviously is making better progress than Canada in the solution of the Japanese problem. While Canada appears activated largely by sheer racial hatred in settling the future of its 23,000 Japanese, the Americans of Japanese origin are rapidly getting back to normal after their removal from the Pacific Coast safety zone.

Many of those people have made homes and livelihoods for themselves all over the United States and no serious discrimination is practised against them. Others are going back to their former homes along the coast, but the majority, by their own choice, will not return there, according to R. H. Markham, one of the editors of The Christian Science Monitor who has been studying the matter at first hand. Many Japanese Americans have fought bravely in the European war and against the Japanese armies of Asia and they have the confidence and friendship of their white comrades.

It is all to the good that the Japanese population will not be concentrated again overwhelmingly in one part of the nation and the same objective is sought in Canada. But here it has appeared necessary to the government to threaten the Japanese with deportation as disloyal if they refuse to move out of British Columbia. An attitude of tolerance is succeeding far better in the United States and no plan of mass deportation is seriously proposed there.

"Pratically all of them," Mr. Markham writes, "are just as loyal as the rest of the United States citizens and have proved it. To distrust or humiliate a fellow American with yellow skin is not an indication of robust Americanism, but just the opposite. It shows one has forgotten the true meaning of Americanism. If one allows oneself to hate a neighbor with slanted eyes because one's own son suffered on Iwo Jima, that one is giving way to Nazi traits. Being fair to Japanese Americans is not loving one's enemies because such Americans are not enemies; they are friends."

We shall have to understand this better in Canada before we begin to solve the Japanese problem.

Life in a U.S. Relocation Camp

TIME, June 25, 1945

Few wartime problems have remained as puzzling to the average U.S. citizen as that of the West Coast's uprooted Japanese. This week, in a new book, The Governing of Men, Lieut. Commander Alexander H. Leighton, a Navy Medical Corps psychiatrist, suggested a key to better understanding. After 15 months at Arizona's vast Poston Relocation Centre as a social analyst, Commander Leighton concluded that many an American simply fails to remember that U.S. Japanese are human beings.

The Governing of Men (Princeton University Press; $3.75) is a full report on Poston, which—because of censorship—was the subject of many a wild rumor in the early days of the war. To Commander Leighton's detached eye, the war was only a minor cause of Poston's troubles. Many of those troubles sprang from the universal resentment men feel at being confined against their will, and from the universal conflict which results when different types of people are thrown closely together. For the 18,000 Japs at Poston were of all types. There were Christians and Buddhist, bankers and fishermen, farmers and shopkeepers. By birth and background they fell into three basic groups:

¶ The oldest, the Japanese-born Issei, were reserved, puritanical people, who clung to an old country belief in hard work, personal integrity and obedience to tradition. They felt a sense of loyalty to Japan and had grave misgivings about the flipness, the new and careless attitudes of U. S.-born Nisei. Pearl Harbor had filled them with indecision. Many wanted Japan to win the war, but they did not want the U.S.—the country in which their children would go on living—to lose.

¶ The Nisei had grown away from the Japanese beliefs that they had been taught as children, felt superior to their parents and a little ashamed of the Issei's bowing manners and broken English. They were full of protest at the idea of evacuation, afraid they were being stripped of their rights as citizens. Their faiths in U.S. fairness was shaken. But they were still unconvinced by their parents' talk of the greatness of Japan.

¶ The Kibei, young Japanese born in the U.S. but educated in the old country, found themselves in conflict with both Issei and Nisei. Most older Japanese considered them dissolute, domineering upstarts. Nisei, fresh from U. S. schools, considered them foreign-minded people.

To all the evacuees Poston (a conglomeration of cheerless wooden barracks on the unshaded desert) seemed like a concentration camp. The sun was cruel; dust was everywhere. The hospital had little medicine, food was often badly cooked; there was overcrowding, lack of privacy, discomfort. The camp's overworked administrative staff had been thrown together as hastily as the buildings.

A NEW LIFE

Despite all this, the displaced thousands gradually settled into a new pattern of existence. Clubs, baseball teams sprang up. There were parties at which old-fashioned dancing competed with U.S. jitterbugging — under their flowing robes the Japanese girls wore U. S. saddles shoes. Thousands of residents worked hard at tilling the soil, manufacturing adobe bricks, making camouflage netting—at wages of $12 to $19 a month. But a great part of Poston's people went on feeling insecure, bewildered, resentful. Many an older Japanese was convinced that Nisei and Kibei were "dogs" (informers). Gangs of men began roaming the camp at night beating suspected "dogs" with clubs and canes.

Torn by dissension, the Japs finally struck against their American warders. When the strike was settled after eight days, the air was cleared. But Poston was never a placid place again. By this week nearly 15,000 of Poston's inhabitants, still uncertain and bewildered, had gone back to their old homes on the Coast.

Commander Leighton, objective throughout, reaches no conclusions on this U.S. experiment in governing another race behind stockades. But his attitude is aptly expressed in the quotation from which he got his title*: Oh, it were better to be a poor fisherman than to meddle with the governing of men.

八時間勞働制の實施を要求

多數の日系人勞働者がある州內インテリアの木材產業に

（晩香坡發）國際木材業勞働者組合（發起カムループス）[illegible]が、[illegible]系人勞働者をも組織した組合で、ピーシー州インテリアの[illegible]に於ける八時間勞働制を[illegible]する運動を起し[illegible]州[illegible]の製材業[illegible]係局（公聽會[illegible]）に[illegible]議を提出してゐたが、局では之を許可し、七月十七日に[illegible]、ヴアーノンで同十八日にはカムループスで、二十日にはヴアーノンで[illegible]、[illegible]係者の意見を聽取する[illegible]を開くことになつたと[illegible]同[illegible]は發表してゐる。右に關して組合幹部のモーゼン氏は次の如く語つてゐる

△此の八時間勞働制實施要求は、プリンスジョージ、イーストクートニー、プルーヴアー、カムループス、ペンチクトン、プリンストン其他インテリア各地の木材業勞働者約五千五百人に影響するものである

（[illegible]）八時間制が[illegible]してゐるのだが一日[illegible]八時間の[illegible]が許可されて[illegible]、[illegible]は日[illegible]で一日八時間か六十三時間半となつてゐる[illegible]勞働時間[illegible]と[illegible]勞働者がゐる[illegible]とする事に[illegible]してゐる向きもある。

三千の求人に應募者九人

勞働者不足を告げてゐる晩市方面

（晩香坡發）ピーシー州の伐木業キャンプで働いてもよいと云ふので三千人のロッガーを必要としてゐるのであるが、[illegible]のキャンプに應募者は僅に九人[illegible]大のロッガーを此[illegible]集したが僅に九人を得たのみであると云ふ[illegible]が[illegible]

[illegible]で六千八百人を要求して[illegible]人を[illegible]求しても

伐木場就働者にも失業保險

（オタワ發）カナダの失業保險[illegible]

[illegible]

失業保險の基金が二億七千萬弗

（オタワ發）[illegible]七千萬弗に達したが[illegible]五百萬弗[illegible]

一斤卅一仙

（晩香坡發）ストローベリーの今年[illegible]が最も好[illegible]ジャムの[illegible]

[illegible]十二個について[illegible]一斤三十一仙[illegible]

チエリーが出初む

（ケロウナ發）オカナガン[illegible]

陸村した中山牧師

（スローカン通信）[illegible]中山[illegible]牧師は六月四日スローカンを[illegible]

グリーンウッドのマウンテー死去

（グリンウッド通信）[illegible]

七月九日に日蝕

七月九日[illegible]日蝕がある。[illegible]

[illegible]

米國の日本人轉住所

十月一日から次々に閉鎖される

（ワシントン發）米國の日系人[illegible]轉住所は本年中に全部閉鎖される[illegible]

▲最後の[illegible]

▲全日本[illegible]

▲轉住[illegible]

今後の再定住者の半數は米國西部へ

（ワシントン發）[illegible]

卒業式擧行

ローズベリーとグリンウッド校

（ローズベリー通信）ローズベリー校では六月廿二日夜ホールに於て卒業式を擧行、次の十三人の卒業生に證書を授與した

石川マリ子　小林貞子　熊本ケイ子　松本ラートスード　森本鋼男　長野薫　大袖俊［一］　大屋直美　杉江五十子　西美稚子　武田サチエ　內田晃　若林愛子（エービーシー順）

プログラムの中には際合校長の祝辭の外か

△卒業生の在校生に贈る言葉　內田晃へ卒業生の將來の訓話說明、石川マリ子へ學校への卒業生の紀念寫眞贈呈、大袖俊一へ卒業生の告別の辭、小林貞子へグレード一より八までの合唱

△優等生への賞狀授與へ優良兒童にバーナム校與賞に際しリボン授與へ父兄會代表の祝辭

があつたが各級の賞狀授與者は次の通り

一、江藤アケミ　三、菊地トシ子　三、石原ケン　四、大屋アイ　五、若林博　六、西川愛子　七、菊地チヅヨ　八、小林貞子

▲父母教師會より附與の特別賞　受領者、大屋直美。

（グリーンウッド通信）カンチック教會附屬幼稚園の修業式は六月廿四日午後[illegible]多數の來賓があり[illegible]式はマキス校長の挨拶に始まり

△卒業生總代[illegible]挨拶△[illegible]

▲卒業生（普通科宗教科）藤木昭吾[illegible]竹內[illegible]

▲修業生（グレード以下各級）三名宛一川英明　三木實　橋本チヨ子　竹本ルリ子　戶田道子　藤本[illegible]　矢口ユキ子　林昌一　笹原ヨシ子　西重治　村尾セツ　中野ケイ子　小田亨　稻村ミ子　闘野ユミ子　吉田武久　上条亨　櫻本幸子　土肥井

[illegible]ホリック教會附屬幼稚園の卒業式は六月十六日に擧行されたが卒業生は二十三人、合同敎會附屬幼稚園の卒業式は六月廿二日擧行

御禮

今回スローカンへ[illegible]中は色々と御世話になり[illegible]出發に際しては[illegible]御見送り下され[illegible]

七月四日

カズロー在留[illegible]同様

山田勝太郎
同　家族一同

御禮

[illegible]

七月四日

カズロー在留[illegible]同様

小坂陽太郎
家族一同

歸國申請は「自發的」ではなかった

有力雜誌『カナデアン・フォラム』が日本人問題を評論

加奈陀の進歩的な社會、政治評論雜誌「カナデアン・フオラム」の七月號にはフオード、ワットン兩氏署名で日系加奈陀人問題が大きく論じられてゐて「七千人から一萬人の加奈陀市民を追放するといふことは政府の與論を簡單にすることは出來るかも知れないが、そんなことはデモクラティックな國家として採り得る方策ではないのだ。所謂自發的歸國申請のサインなるものもホンタウに自發的であつたとは言へない」と說明してゐる。そして加奈陀に居る日系人の六十パーセント以上は加奈陀生れであり加奈陀の教育を受け其の文化にひたつてきたものである事を指摘し次の如く述べてゐる

△彼等も、他の何れの加奈陀人の第二世と雖も其の父祖の國と其達の關係を持つてゐないと同じく日本との共通關係は持つてゐないのである

△歸國申請書にサインした人々の多くは、戰爭で荒廢した日本へ實際に歸りたいから然うしたのではなくて、現在する制束や差別待遇や反感に直面しつゝ加奈陀で生活を再建しようと試みるよりも寧ろ日本へ行つた方が苦難は少いだらうと考へたからであらうことに疑ひはないのである

△告示の中にあつた「ロヤルティー(?)東部に於ける就職口を受諾しない者は後で加奈陀政府の日系人處在政策に協力を拒くものと見做されるであらう」といふ言葉を讀んだ日本人等が、之に對して無理な疑念を抱いたからとて[illegible]を言へるわけにはゆかぬ。戰時中に於て日本人は、その大部分は[illegible]見たこともない國へ追放されるか、さもなければ未知の、反感を持つ濫人の中へ再定住するか、二つに一つをねらふことを強要されたのである

再定住を躊ちよする主なる原因

一方此の論文は、多くの障害があるにも拘らず日系人は東部加奈陀に於て政府の再定住しつゝあると言明し「雇主は彼らの働きに際めて満足してをり、日系人自身はのを彼等自身で選んでゐるのである

再定住してゐる各地方に於て勞働組合、教會、青年團体等の正當なる社會的活動に參加して歡迎をかち得つゝある。それにも拘らず多くの日本人は政府居住地から東行することを躊躇してゐるのであるが、其の主なる理由は西部沿岸に歸れることになるかも知れないといふ望みを持つ事と、之までに政府から受けた取扱ひに反して、東部に於ても差別があり反感があると云ふ證から不安定と孤獨を感じ新しき生活を始める事に恐れを抱いてゐる事である」と說明してゐる

一人に百八十五弗宛支給

――米國側の日系人再定住補助金

米國側の日系人收容所が來年一月二日を期して全部閉鎖されるのを決して既に其手始めとして十月一日にポストンで收容所の一部が閉鎖される事になつたのは三週前の如くであるが、米西部沿岸から移動した十一萬の日系人中未だ八ケ所のセンターに殘つてゐる者は五萬五千人ある。而して米國側の日系人再定住は國內到る所自由で荷物の運搬や旅費を政府で持つ外に再定住補助金を加奈陀よりは遙に多くて一人當り百八十五弗五十仙宛支給される。

はかぐしく行かぬ

セグレゲーション・プログラム

（カズロー發）日本へ歸る申請をした者をタシメ、グリーンウッド、スローカン、レモンクリーキへ移し然らざる者をカズローとニウデンヴアーに移轉させる所謂セグレゲーション工作は今週も續けて行はれてゐるが該程度の混雜のために事体として一向はかぐしく行つてゐないやうである。カズローに新しく來た人の中には[illegible]の設營がバッチリしてゐない點に民需側を禁職して居るものがあるが、セグレゲーションに關して當局から前以て公表されずに各センターに於ける家族は短期間の通告で他に移る用意をしてゐないふ通知を受けてゐるのである。他のセンターから來る情報では家族にしてカズローに移る事を通告された者でも體の具合が惡いとかカズローに移轉して無期限に其所に滯在しなければならぬならば[illegible]東行するとかいふ理由で日時の延期を申出てゐる者がある。五月初めから開始された此セグレゲーション工作により再定住に適してゐると見られる家族をカズローへ移つて來た者は十九家族だけで、一方歸國申請者にしてスローカンとグリーンウッドへ移つた者及び加奈陀には留まるが再定住には躊しないといふ者でニウデンヴアーへ移つた者は三十五家族しかないのである。何れにしても比較的に落着いて居た所から他へうつる事に關して氣が進まぬといふ傾向は各センターに於て見られるところであり、人々の動きは豫定されたよりも遙に少い。

各センターの動き

（レモンクリーキ發）歸國申請者の居住地となつてゐる當センターからの人々の動きは極めて少い事とみられてゐる。七月四日には僅に四家族だけがスローカン方面からの人々と共に東行した。

（ローズベリー發）當地に居る人で歸國申請をした六家族はタシメとスローカンへ行く筈であるが第一の組は六月廿五日にスローカンへ移つた。一方スローカンからは同じ日に加奈陀に留まる二家族が到着した。

（ニウデンヴアー發）當センターからの人々の動きは歸國申請者はスローカン又はタシメへうつされ然うでない者はカズローへと云ふのであるが今日までのところナショナルやカズローへ行つた者はなくナショナルでロッキー以東へ行けと勸められて居る者は今のところではない。今日までのところ大した動きはないが夫れは大部分が延期を申出て居るからだと見られてゐる。ニウデンヴアーとローズベリーに移つて來る人達は歸國申請はしないが再定住にも適してないとみられる者を日本人ナショナルである。

感ちがひからの歸國申請

取消方の陳情ありとペ局長ら發表

歸國申請取消し方の陳情書を當局に提出してゐる者があるといふ事は本紙前號で報じた如くであるがカナデアン・プレスも右に關して次の通り報じてゐる

「晩香坡發」先般行はれた戰後に日本へ歸る申請を取消して貰ひたいと申出て居る日本人があるとペッカースギル局長は七月三日記者との會見に於て語り右に關連して次の如く說明した

△歸國申請取消し方の陳情書は「將來の考慮」のために受理されるであらう。此の陳情書を出して來る日系人の數は多數ではないが、之は十日前に完了したビーシー州內に於ける十六歲以上の日系人に對する自發的に歸國するか否かの調査によつて歸國する事に決した人々の如く人々が歸國申請を考へ直して其の取消し方を申出る事に至つたのは、調査が行はれた時に誤解があつたからだと云はれるが、多くの人々が日本行きにサインしたのは、加奈陀に留まることにしたら、身勝な者でなくともロッキー山脈以東へ再定住する事を強制されるであらうと考へたからだと云はれてゐる）

へ加政府としては日系人がビーシー州以外に再定住することを欲してゐるのだが、在加の日系人約二萬三千人中の約一萬五千人は未だビーシー州內に居住してをり八千人だけが平原州と東部加奈陀に再定住してゐる。

（東京放送）日本本土防衛のための全國民の總動員令下大要塞は完成に近づきつゝあり威力發揮の日は今や日本全土を基地として待機し、防衛武器も大量に製作中。一方米空軍は樺太にも進攻して南北から日本を攻る体勢を示し沖縄と九州間の奄美群島にも新に上陸、米空軍の爆擊は更に激化して五大都市の死傷者家屋燒失者は四百九十萬罹災家屋百十三萬に上つた。而して長期戰に備へる疎開工業は滿洲に移しつゝある。

▲ボルネオの聯合軍は更に拠點を擴大、支那軍は柳州を奪還した

▲支那の宋子文首相はモスコーに乘込んで重要會談中で日本政府は大きな關心を寄せてゐる。

人事消息

■出生　マニトバ州モリスの小林清美氏夫人は五月八日同地病院で男兒を出產、保伊（ローイ）と命名

■期武貞吾氏（神戸に居る同氏から昨年十一月七日付の書信が赤川教師の所に屆いたが「御自愛を祈り御奮闘を待つ」各位に宜敷お傳へを乞ふ」とのこと

御禮

ローズベリー在留中は皆様より厚情に預り今回スローカン・ベイファームへ移るにつき色々と親切にお世話下されお見送り迄して頂き眞に有難うございました。また失禮ながら紙上を以て取敢へずご挨拶申上げます。皆様の御自愛を念じ上げます

七月四日

武田正一
同　道子

ローズベリー在留御一同様

御禮

御地在留中は皆様より一方ならぬご厚情に預り今回カズローへ移るにつきましては色々と御親切に世話下されまし出發に際しては早朝にも拘らず遠々お見送り下さいまして眞に有難うございました。取敢へず紙上を以て御禮申上げます。尚皆様の御健康を祈ります

七月四日

戸[illegible]東[illegible]
同　登美江

ベイファーム在留御一同様

御禮

過去三ヶ年間御地在留中は皆さまより一方ならぬ御懇情に預り今回出發に際しては御餞別を始め結構なる品々を御寄贈下され又みなさまにはお疲れの處わざ〳〵お見送り下さいまして誠に有難く厚く御禮申し上げます。途中グランドフォークス驛にては本倉牧師夫妻のお出迎へを受け[illegible]驛にては阿本一同様にお見送りを受け二十三日朝七時トロント市に到着、大西夫妻、竹夫妻、弟夫妻にステーションの出迎へを受け本人等は主任書記氏等の出迎へを受け二十二日午前十一時カーニヤン氏へ面會致し約束の通り[illegible]にて二十六日より就職致しました。皆々樣ご安心下さいまし。皆さま一人々々お禮狀を差上ぐべき筈ですが取敢へず紙上を以てお禮申し上げます。尚皆さまの御健康とご繁榮をお祈り申し上げます

千九百四十五年六月三十日

上田武雄
同　美江

電話コックスウェイル二一一六

タシメ在留御一同様

御禮

私達一家在住中は多大なる御交誼を蒙り誠に有難く深謝致します。此度モントリオールへ子供等の居る所へ出發致しますに就き色々とご芳情を賜り且つ多忙中お見送り下さいまして御禮申上げます。ここに永久に忘れ難き事で御座ります。此の處失禮ながら紙上を以てご挨拶申し上げます。何卒皆様のご健康をお祈り申上げます

七月四日

木村一
同　末
同　[illegible]子

レモンクリーキ一同様

御禮

御地在住中は一方ならぬ御厚情を蒙り又此度モントリオールへ出發に際し中を態々お見送り下され且又色々と御心盡しの贈物を頂き誠に有難く存じました。私共は永久に忘れる事は出來ません。[illegible]紙上にて御禮申上げますと共に御一同の御健康をお祈り申上ます

七月四日

石[illegible]ます

レモンクリーキの皆様

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

（發行所）ビーシー州カスロー
編輯發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
（購讀料一部十仙 一ヶ月四十仙 郵税六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗）

社説

西部沿岸の反日宣傳對應の爲に

戰後に日系人すべてを日本へ（追）かへしてしまふことに躍起となつてゐるビーシー州西部沿岸の一部の市民の運動は最近目立つて盛んになつてきた。

此の種のグループが最初に組織されたのはリッチモンドであつて議員、農業、保作人、其の他の業者等の代表者によつてゞあつた。ついでウェスト・ヴァンクーヴァーにも同じやうな團体が組織された。そしてごく最近には以前の「白人カナダ聯盟」（一九三八年結成）の「日本人送還聯盟」といふ名稱のもとに再組織されるまでに運動は展開して來たのである。此の種の新しい團体で採用してゐるプログラムは一段と活氣を加へたものであつて、其中には「日本人の脅威」を通ずる雑誌の發行や「オタワ當局に對して強力なる要求をなし得るやうに輿論をかためるために新聞、ラヂオ等を出來るだけ利用する」と云ふのがある。

而して彼等の運動のやり方を窺ふものには、一九三七年にヴァンクーヴァー・サン紙に掲載された記者の見ほしい、カナダに於ける日系人のカナダに對する忠誠を併疑する人の投書を再び發表するといふやうなことがある。もう一つのやり方には古い反日宣傳たる二重國籍だとか、不忠誠の表示だとか、戰前の日本語學校に於て日本皇帝への忠誠を教へてゐたとか日本人の低い生活標準は不公正なる競爭を起すと云つたやうな、何れも陳腐のあげられてゐない事を繰返し乍ら、尚ビーシー州に於ける日本人の脅威なるものを大げさにならべ上げると云ふことがある。此の送還聯盟で採用してゐる策略は、ヒットラーがドイツ國民に對してユダヤ人憎惡をつき込んだのと頗る似てゐるところがあるのだが、送還聯盟が結成された動機は、彼等が主張するが如くに決して愛國主義からではなくして、實はその根底をかくせた人種的偏見主義からなのだ。そして此の團体の幹部を見ても、彼等は漁者、農者、小賣商人などの代表者であつて、換言すれば彼等は、沿岸に於ける日本人との競爭として來た彼等の競爭相手を除きたいと願つてゐるところの經濟的グループの代辯者でしかない事が判る。

送還聯盟が日系人送還に成功するであらうなどいふ氣づかいは先づないとは云へる。けれども、彼等は、政府の方策たる忠誠なる日系カナダ人をカナダ中に散在して定着させるといふプログラムを阻害するであらうところの有害なる宣傳を撒き散らすことには大いに役立つのである。カナダ人の大多數は未だ日系カナダ人との直接な接觸はもつてゐないので、彼等の意見は、斯うしてまき散らされる陰險な反日宣傳に易かへ影響される危險があるのだ。

そこで、此の送還聯盟の活動に對應する必要があるわけだが、それには日系カナダ人に關する眞實を、更に廣く一般に普及しなければならぬ。幸ひ此の點に關しては多くの著名なるカナダ人が活動してくれてゐる。

晩香坡に於ては、最近にも日系カナダ人に關するパンフレットを發行したコンサルテーテヴ・カウンシルが有用なる働きをしてくれて居る。トロントではカナダに於ける少數者團の權利を擁護する委員會が組織されて活動してゐる。教會も其の教派に關せず、人種的偏見主義に反對する勇敢なる呼びかけて、日系カナダ人に對する現存の差別的規定を廢止すべきであると主張してゐる。

だがしかし、斯うした日系カナダ人に關する眞實を普及する仕事の責任の大部分は、日系カナダ人自身、一個人々と二世團体共にの上にあるのだ。トロントに於ける日系カナダ人デモクラシー委員會、ウイニペッグの二世クラブ、ハミルトンのジフイールド・クラブ、アルバータ州の青年委員會等々、基本的には日系カナダ人の權利を擁護することを目標として存在して居る各種の二世團体に對して其、あらゆる二世は、斯る團体の政策のすべてに賛同するとせぬとを問はず、之を支援して其の益々なる活動をはげまさなければならぬのだ。

メモランダム　T I

二つの手紙が語る東部の就職戦線

（ハミルトンの友人から來た手紙の一節に曰く）——

「ハミルトン市の就職状態に就ては自分も多忙なため確實なことは言へないが、歐洲戰爭終結後に於て日本人の間に失業者が出たといふことはまだ聞かない。しかし白人の間には相當出たらしい。勿論失業は働いてゐる會社の事業別にもよることだし、失業したからとて直ぐ他の方へ就職した者もある。何れにしても日本人の今後の新しい就職は一寸困難があるだらうと思ふ。現に、之れ以上に新しく日本人を入れることは出來ないと言明して居る二三の大會社もあるらしいから。此際の復員の問題、勞働組合の問題等を考へさせられることが多々ある。ニューカナデアンによつて度々説かれたやうに、何時の時代でも何れの社會に於ても、其の社會に働いてゐる所なりにおいて必要缺くことの出來ぬ人間になる心がけが根本的に必要なのだが、それと共にあらゆる機會をとらへて、白人勞働者と提携して自分等の職場を守ることに努力しなければならぬ。それでないと同じ勞働者から排斥される不安が起る。勞働組合に對する無理解から之を恐怖嫌つてゐた從前時代の迷夢からさめて、勞働者として組合化へ入るのは不可缺の條件であり義務であると云ふところまで之が常識化されなければならぬのであるが、此の方面に關して二世勞働者が物判りの良さを示しつゝある事は幸ひな事である」

次はオンタリオ州セント・キャサリンにゐる日本人の農場に働いて居る一友人からのたよりの一節——

「東部に來るまでは、別天地へでも行くかのやうに色々と取越し苦勞で不安がちであつたけれども、先づ住み心地のよい所だと喜んでおる。家も農場のインクアタウンの分の階以上もあつてキックリと出來ると、水道、電氣もあり、唯一つの不自由と云へば風呂がまだ出來てゐない事だけである。百姓家の事とて隣分離も遠いだらうと想像して居たが、自分達の働いて居る農家の隣りは何れも二、三十マイルーの住宅がならんで居て、アルバータあたりの農地に比ぶれば、タウンに近い感じである。一哩ばかり東方には有名なキャナルが通じてゐて汽船の航行もしばしば汽笛が鳴るのを耳にしまうまでである。セント・キャザリーンの商業區域までは三、四十分歩かねばならぬが近くから電車の便もあり又二十分許り歩いて行けば大概の用達の出來る商店も二、三ある。ミルクやブレッドは毎日配達されるし、白人三家族と日本人三家族が一緒をなして住んで居るので賑やかなものである。仕事の方も無經驗者の事とて心配して居たが白人達が親切に教へてくれるし割い易い仕事なので毎日十時間の勤めも苦にならずやつて居る。初めのうち二三回注意と排斥の聲があがつた樣子で新聞にも出てゐたが牧師達の努力で其後は何の騒ぎもない。こんな良い所はめつたにあるものでないから何時までも居たいと話し合つて居ることである。雇主は百エーカーの果樹園經營の傍ら果物の加工業をかねてゐるので農事の方は我々に委せきりである。目下ゴオルドストレーが新築中で桃の季節までには完成するだらう。今はアスパラガス、ストローベリー、チェリー等が出荷されてゐる。野菜類も近く出はじめるであらうが、ランチの方へもパッキングハウスの方へも鐵道線路が引つ込んであるといふ程での大がゝりな農園である」

砂糖不足とビーツ労働者

オタワ政府の物價局はかねて發表してあつたカナダの產業用の砂糖消費量削減を七月一日から實施した。世界の砂糖貯藏量が「危險なる程度にまで下がつた」ので、加奈陀の今年の砂糖消費量は一億八千四百萬斤に減少しなければならぬ事になつたがちだと説明してゐる。加奈陀の消費一般の砂糖定量は本年六月から十二月迄の間に更に五斤削減され、キャンデーやソフトドリンク製造業者其他への定量も削減してゐる。

此の世界的な砂糖不足の原因は（一）戰爭のために廣大な砂糖栽培地を失つた事、（二）西印度諸島のドイツ潜水（三）一九四二年と四三年に亙つて船舶不足のために砂糖栽培地への肥料輸送が出來なかつた事（四）ケーン、ビーツ双方の耕作地に於ける勞働力の不足（五）キューバ及印度洋のモーリシャス島に於ける颶風の被害（六）解放された歐洲の廣大な地域への砂糖供給の必要などであり、最近米、加奈陀の代表者がワシントンに會合して事態を審議した結果加奈陀でも右の如く砂糖消費量を制限する事になつたのである。

砂糖配給は、原因に主によるがそれよりも多くビーツのためである。其のために不要領に移動して居る日本人たちは、いまも勇男たちながらビーツの勞働に努力して居る。老若男女を問はぬ働き手なのだ。彼らは食糧に乏しくただに從事の事務を思ひ、故鄕をさうげなければならぬ。そして從事の働きは數ヶ月の間に一般にも早く知らしてやらなければならぬ。其のためには現地の人々からの情報が必要である。移住の義務では、とてもペンをにぎる餘力があらうとは思へないけれども、無理を押しても是非とも其の移住の模子を本紙に寄稿していただきたい。

ウイニペッグ市へ移轉する本紙

ニューカナデアンは一、二ヶ月の中には愈々ウイニペッグ市に移轉して同地から發行を續けることになつてをり、目下その準備中にて詳細は追つて發表致します。

私達は、讀者諸氏が今日まで示された絶大なる支援を厚く感謝すると共に引續いての御支援御力を此の機會に於て重ねて切望致します。何卒、通信其の他に寄ても宜しく御寄せていたゞきたくお願ひ申します。

十八歳の青年男女初めて投票

六月廿九日サスカチワン州のレヂャイナ區で行はれた同州民の議會選擧ではシーシーエフのイートン氏が當選して同州に於けるシーシーエフ政府のままを確保することとした。先きに同州ではシーシーエフ政府が十八歳以上の者にも參政權を附與する事に選擧法を改正して初めて實施したものであつたが、若い人達は「若年男女が二十歳近くにもなつて政治に對し一顧の見解を持てずに投票が實際に役に出來ぬ様では年が往つたからとて役に立つものではない」と主に投票するか、どんな事をしては自分の最良と思ふ所の候補者を自ら選ぶものだ、何も父母たちの贊成してゐる方へ投票する必要はないはずである」と色々としてつかうした「意見」を表明して居たものである。

此ぼう様に智恵と能力を與へ給へ

＝道路キャンプでの私の切なる祈り＝

ケー・エム生

道路キャンプ訪問者といつても人里離れた奥山のことだ。小鳥と、お猿さん様と坊様位なものだから、我々は大に歓迎するのである。

しかし歓迎すべき此の坊様は、肝心な説教をなさらず、何時も時局談？（私は特に斯う言つておく）ばかりお話しになり、やがて「諸君、質問があれば出してください」と云はれるので我々は質問とする。

之は、もう一年余も前の事だが、二三の例を簡単に記してみるとかうだ。

（問）欧洲戦争は先生、今どうなつてゐるのですか、シシリー島は聯合軍が占領したさうですが

（答）ウン、あれは独逸軍の作戦だ。オビキ寄せて撃つ作戦だ

（問）ビルマはどうなつてゐますか、そして印度も

（答）チャンドラボースが日本軍に協力してやつてゐるから、間もなく独立しますよ

（問）先生、国運もロシアの戦事は何うなつて居るのですか？

（答）ウン、あれはヤシアとドイツが話し合の上でうまくカケヒキをやつてゐるのだ。だから時が来れば、スターリンとヒットラーが和親の上でうまく講和するものと私は思つてをります

まあ、こんな調子で頗る要領を得た（？）メイ答をして下さる。却々のナンセンスだが私には笑へない。

世界のあらゆる戦場では、祖国のため一身を捧げて斃れた勇士の英霊が何千萬となく彼の十時架の下で眠つて居るし、日本の勇士の英霊また何十萬となく靖國の社に祀られてゐるではないか。戦争を、血みどろの試みを、坊様の者から、かうアッサリ片付けられては英霊も浮ばれず鬱憤するであらう。

○

世の中は皮肉なもので、決して此の坊様の抱いて居る頭のやうな理想通りに行くものではない。たゞ其の二三時間で、此の無定見といふか古くさい頭の中に植付けてもらつて随喜する一部の人々も、後から〳〵押寄せる現實のたくましさにわが、ど肝をぬかしてしまひ、お互に自尊心をなくし、失望落胆の結果、光明を失つた生活を送らなければならない。

「ニユーカナデアンはダメな新聞だ、私は読んでをりません」と言ひ、[illegible]へは「[illegible]」、「[illegible]」、[illegible]のだ」といつもやつて来てやつたのだ。

[illegible]、僕は[illegible]と[illegible]私はどうも[illegible]此の時の戦闘を試みに、坊様の話をメイ説メイ答だと轉向[illegible]した結果寒心してゐたではないか。若し僕が聞きかじつてゐたら、名論だと感心したかも知れないのだ。

この昔教師の[illegible]が日本を訪問した際、明治[illegible]の[illegible]、[illegible]なら、何もかも、大いに[illegible]とするのである。

××　解らるが[illegible]……といつて居るではありませんか。するとボウ様は、すつかりわすれてしまつた。急所を衝く[illegible]の[illegible]の[illegible]の私の事を[illegible]。

に、英、米が五、五、日が三で、所謂五・五・三といふ此の比較を表す数字がある。私が坊様その時に「五・五・三の意味、對米六割」と言つたといつて、坊さまは「君、對米六割なんて、五・五・三の事だらう。君は何時も僕の話を真剣に聴いてゐないから何もわからんのだ」と云つて、大さうしかられた。

「ボクはいつもよく聞いて居ると思ふがねえ」と何時ものやうに云はれたが、あれは誰でも[illegible]と云つてゐるのだと[illegible]

「君達は對米六割なんて云つてゐるが、あれは誰でも五・五・三と云つてゐるのだ」と。そして翌朝坊様に「五・五・三ーカイキ、ホー」とかしこまるやうに答へたが、これは何故勝手な事を[illegible]ないのであつた。

敗戦までは戦時中の諸外国を頭から[illegible]されて、日本の政府が聯合国の[illegible]をして[illegible]で[illegible]した事を[illegible]。

でも國家の指導者として自分の政府は何處までも戦争をやつて居る事。日本國軍が日支事変で聯合国のために[illegible]そ[illegible]

僕は隣家の知識の者を[illegible]と[illegible]

過ぎて[illegible]てゐる事實を我々は知つてゐる。

「坊さまよ、あなたは何故勝手な説教をなさらないのですか。あなたがキリストの教を説いたから坊様になつたのでせう。あなたが我々に[illegible]なんかなさらずに坊様らしく説教をなさらないのですか。

あなたの教を聞くならば、キャンプは[illegible]な[illegible]を聞いて感動するでせう。」

江の東西を問はず、[illegible]の教を説いてゐる[illegible]は、どこまでも[illegible]で、我々は諸君の魂を[illegible]して[illegible]

僕はつぶやきながら祈った。

「全智全能にましますなる神よ、どうか此の善良なる坊さまに智恵と能力を與へ給へ。アーメン。」

それは、我々と共に[illegible]事は、唯し心の奥で眠るべき「現實の社會に生きず、光輝ある[illegible]

オシャベリおばあさんと電車に乗り合はした時に

トロント市では日曜日などに電車に乗じてゐる男女に對して市の交通委員會から［バス］と電車に無料で乗れる特典を提供してゐる。いきほひ我々は此の特典を大に利用してゐるわけだが、最初の日曜日の朝はイースト・トロントに於る友人を訪問するために電車に六時もすぎたときであつた。大勢の電車に乗つて共進會場にある「時の路線」の兵舎に歸つて來る車中で、我々は元気のよい、おばあさんに會つたのである。彼女は我々に向つて最も興味ある話をしだした。

一体日系二世の兵隊は多くの場合支那人と見られるのだが此の市の人々が、みなさんはタイーン・ストリートから乗た人達ですか？と彼女は訊ねた。いゝえ、私はハミルトンからです、と答へた。だがそんなところで、あのオシャベリは止みはしなかつた。私はブロードビューの教會でお姉さんを教へた事があるのも、皆さんを能く知つてゐますよ、と彼女は言ふのである。

「ジョーニー・チャンを知つてる？」彼女は意気込んで聞いた。私は気の毒さうに頭を振つた。私は彼女は誰の事を言つてゐるのか何うかも知らないのだ。そして私は支那人ではないのだと彼女に知らせてやる時間がなかつたのである。

「ジョーニー・チャンは何時もテンジス街でレストランを持つてゐるのよ」と彼女は言ふ。私は度ごとに彼女の言葉をきいたが、彼女に訊ねてくれる人もなかつた。

彼女は知らぬ間に、又何だか話し続ける。

そうしておばあさんは「あなた」と[illegible]返した。

は志願したのですか？」と彼女はもう一度繰り返した。

私ははじめて大きく頷いた。すると彼女は私の手を握つて、「時局は良いことだ」と言つた。

どうして日本人はこんな事になつたのかしら。あなた方二世は早く……[illegible]

[illegible]

私は手を握つて別れ、私は[illegible]

いるすからね、私は[illegible]

アーサー・ナイ

[illegible]にて

街頭に立を讀へる

一圓

トロント　千

青の明星が出しさうにまたゝき

はじめる頃

人馬の往來しきる都大路に

雑踏を破つて

悲なる調べ高く低く流る

これぞ救世軍の街頭傳道

老若男女を[illegible]へた一團

さて、[illegible]

世人は[illegible]

御禮

私共同地在留中は一方ならぬ御懇意を蒙り此度ニューデンヴァーへ移動につき多大なる御厚志を賜り且出發に際しては御多忙中にも拘らず御見送り下され眞に有難く厚く御禮申上げます。

六月二十八日

金子　正　文郎

家　内　一　同

タシメ在留者一同様

御禮

御地在留中は種々と御厚情に預り今回ニューデンヴァーへ移動に際し御見送り下され有難く厚く御禮申上げます。

六月二十七日

西村　左衛門

家　族　一　同

ニューデンヴァー各位様

訂正

ニューデンヴァー寄贈者中「[illegible]」[illegible]

本紙廣告料

一行二十仙定（一回五十仙）

ニューカナデアン

HEIGORO TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
WESTWOLD, B. C.
Wedding & Engagement Rings
Quick Service—Work Guaranteed

時計修繕

▲[illegible]

▲[illegible]

▲[illegible]

田邊平五郎

WATCH REPAIRER
Gold and Silversmith
FUSAZO SHIGETA
House No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.
Wedding Ring Set
Wrist Watches

時計修繕

◇結婚指輪

◇腕時計

重田房造

The Yanks Find Trouble at Home

(An editorial from the U.S. Army Newspaper "Stars and Stripes.")

The Niseis are having trouble at home. The Government wants to release many thousands of them from relocation centres. For the most part, they want to return to their former homes on the West Coast.

But some citizens don't want them back in their communities. They say that Japs are Japs and to hell with them. They say that whether a person is born in the United States doesn't make any difference. They say that decorated breasts and graves of Nisei soldiers have nothing to do with it. A Jap is a Jap and to hell with him. Didn't General MacArthur say that Japs are barbarians? Didn't Admiral Halsay say that Japs aren't fit to live in a civilized world?

So, these citizens say, let's not only refuse admission to any more Japs but let's kick out those who have lived here all their lives. They formed an anti-Japanese exclusion league. They have fired shots into the homes of their Nisei neighbors, they have beaten up a few people and denied work or merchandise, to others. Signs have appeared proclaiming "Jap lover" on the homes where Niseis were employed. White hoods or secret passwords haven't appeared yet, but that next step seems inevitable.

One of the movers of the exclusion league is a man of 83 named Walter M. Pierce. He is a former governor of Oregon and also a former Congressman. In an article for the league he has written that all Japanese in the United States whether American-born or not, "must go back to the land from which they came.... must leave this land to those who pioneered it."

That's a strange word, "pioneer." Pioneering doesn't stop just because all the wildness has been tamed. It doesn't stop when a family man puts away his gun because he feels the land is safe.

It's quite evident Mr. Pierce didn't look up the exact meaning of the word pioneer before he proposed his interesting scheme. The dictionary says that the word pioneer is derived from the old French peon, meaning foot soldier. It also says that a pioneer is "one who goes before, preparing the way for others."

A great many men are pioneering for America today all over the world. The "foot-soldiers" we call doughfeet, and these guys who "go before to prepare the way for others" — the regiments and the battalions and the companies of them — are pioneers in the best sense of the word. They are the people Mr. Pierce is going to leave America to, then.

But there's something peculiar about these regiments and battalions and companies. There are all kinds of people in them. Mostly, they are all mixed together and nobody has asked where the grandpa came from or what they did or didn't do or who pioneered what — until now.

They were put in the Infantry and they pioneered their way onto the beaches of North Africa and Sicily and Italy, Guam and the Philippines and a place called Normandy. They pioneered their way across a river called the Rapido and onto the beaches of Okinawa.

Among the "pioneers" were two units, designated as the 100th Battalion and 442nd Regimental combat team, with which the 100th later was joined. They had a pretty rugged time all the way because some of them even had to pioneer their way into the Army. It seems funny that some people who wanted to pioneer the tough, bloody way against an enemy of America had first to pioneer the d r u d g i n g, unspectacular way against some Americans themselves.

You can't tell anybody in the 5th or 7th Armies about these Nisei pioneers. Their feats are legend. But may be Mr. Pierce and his friends ought to know about them. You could start off with a few unvarnished facts: that the 100th Battalion is one of the most decorated in the history of the U. S. Army; that none suffered higher casualties, that none is more respected by the other pioneers over here.

One could tell Mr. Pierce about the time a battalion of Texas pioneers from the 36th Division was lost in France. They weren't really lost. Headquarters knew where they were, cut off and surrounded by Germans. They had neither food nor water and they had no medicine. But they did have wounded. They were there for six days and nights. After a time the Air Corps managed to drop supplies, but they were still lost and they were still cut off and somebody still had to fight through the Krauts to reach them.

The 442nd was directed to drive through the German defenses and rescue the trapped battalion. That was a pretty tough assignment and a pretty dirty job to hand Americans whose families were beaten up by families of other American lads.

But they went in just the same. In fact, the 442nd has never failed to carry out an order, and it didn't fail this time. And when it got through, trapped guys like S.Sgt. Howard L. Jessup said: "I never thought I'd be so damn happy to see a guy." (He was referring to Pfc. Mutt Sakumoto). "You'll never find a guy in this outfit who doesn't like those guys. For my money they're some of the best fighters we've got."

The Nisei really pioneered that day. They really went before, "preparing the way for others."

American pioneers are funny people, Mr. Pierce. They are all sizes, shapes and colors. By all means, let's give America back to them.

Drifting Off...

By T. K.

Families which have come from Slocan Valley area and Tashme are settling down in Kaslo.

They have already industriously begun to turn the soil to grow vegetables for the table. Every night they can been seen working in their little plots nursing their "plantiets" with water and fertilizer. They have come at the right time for soon the cherries will be harvested and Kaslo is noted for its bountiful crop.

The families are finding their stay pleasant.

It is interesting to note that Tashme and Slocan people have distinctly different opinions of this centre. It is also interesting to note that the groups are made up of two generations.

THE SLOCAN PEOPLE

The Slocan people on the whole are made up of older Nisei family men with their children. Their children are mostly under the age of ten.

The have found that coming to a place with the first contingent has many advantages.

They have found the supervisor of this centre very understanding. In many cases, rooms which were originally assigned to the incoming families have been too small. They protested to the supervisor, who in turn has made the best possible arrangements for them. When the later groups arrive in Kaslo, they may not have any choice because there will not be any other rooms to change to.

The transferees are finding their living quarters different from the their former Commission built 14 x 28 ship-lap homes. They have found in many cases that they feel more at home because most are former residents of a large city.

THE TASHME FOLK

The *Tashme* folk particularly, are overjoyed because they can now go shopping without coupons. In Tashme, it seems that they have a special system whereby all trading is done with coupons and not with money. All cash in Tashme is turned in for coupons which are used in lieu of money.

Here in Kaslo, there is no such system. Said one transferee from Tashme:

"In Tashme, all commodities are sold out very quickly. A long queue usually waits for hours on end to do shopping in the one community store. All purchasing is done with coupons. Here, we can buy all we want at any hour of the day. The stores are open. There are no coupons to worry about. We feel as if we are back to civilization again."

Tashme transferees consist mostly of naturalized people with older children. To them, Kaslo is a haven after seclusion in the mountain-locked centre at Tashme. They miss old friends they left behind. But to the younger, more adventurous, the scenic countryside offers many places to explore.

The day after, the first group arrived from Tashme, there was already one case of a bored youngster who suddenly decided to look the place over without assistance of a guide or his parents' company.

Worried parents, in the midst of unpacking and settling down, were frantic searching for their lost son. He eventually turned up nonchalantly stating that he was "just looking around," and got a verbal lashing for his impudence.

THE CHILDREN

The children do not know what all this fuss of moving from place to place is about. They seem to make friends quite easily with their neighbors' sons and daughters. On the whole, however, they stick to their own friends who came with them.

Their young minds are unmarred by any unpleasant thoughts they may have had living in their former makeshift homes and they go about their everyday life happily, living for the present and thoroughly enjoying themselves.

An Issei's Impression:

We Begin New Lives in Hamilton

HAMILTON, Ont.

We were encouraged by reports of our friend who had toured the eastern centres, and my husband decided to leave first. It was at a time when going east was popular and our children were especially overjoyed.

My husband's letter reached us about three weeks after he departed. He said Hamilton was a pleasant, livable place. About a month later he found a house by unusual luck, and the family decided to follow.

I was worried about travelling with my four children, but fortunately I discovered that four young girls would be travelling with us.

The train was scheduled to leave Nelson at 1:30 a.m. My children and we went for a walk cooled by the breeze of early autumn. When the nine of us arrived at the station, each with hand baggages, there was not a trace of sadness among us.

THROUGH THE BEET FIELDS

It must have been sugar beet harvesting time when we passed through the Lethbridge district. We saw many Japanese figures working busily in the fields. I felt a kind of warmth creeping over me. I imagined their toil of the past three years. We had been sleeping in the false security of the interior towns while they had been active in a vital society—engaged in the hard labor of sugar beet fields. It seemed that at last we too were following in the path of these people....

* * *

ON THE TRAIN

The fellow travellers during our long journey were kind to us. The train was crowded with men and women. There were many members of the Canadian army and the navy. There were a few Chinese girls in the airforce uniforms. I also noticed a few people who looked like gypsies. A sailor passing through our car said, "This place is a world conference."

A young sailor couple seated near us gave oranges and candies to my children. I was silent during the long journey since I cannot speak English, but my children were speaking with people in various parts of the car.

The train passed through the endless lands of Alberta and Saskatchewan. To us who had come from among the mountains of B.C., the grazing cattles and the scattered farmhouses under the wide sky was a new and interesting sight.

As we neared Ontario we entered again the country of trees and many lakes, and these familiar scenes seemed to give us comfort.

At last we reached Toronto shrouded in the early morning mist. The scene of women sweeping inside the station reminded us of the existence of national emergency.

We boarded the afternoon train and started for Hamilton. It was only an hour's ride, but a young woman seated opposite us showed us many kindnesses. She took out a toy from her suitcase for my youngest boy who was tired and restive. She tried to make conversation with me many times, with her thoughtful friendly eyes. When we arrived in Hamilton she took the hand of my children and helped them get off gently. I could only murmur "thank you" over and over. Then we waved and parted. Even now when I recall that woman with a beautiful heart, I pray that she is well.

THE CHILDREN MAKE ADJUSTMENTS

Arriving in Hamilton I was surprised to see so many factories which poured black smoke into the sky. Everywhere I noticed workers, young and old, men and women. Everything seemed suddenly busy after coming from a quiet interior town. But I felt that this city with its many tree-lined streets would be a good place to live in.

At last, we had come into a vital society; and though we were happy, we realized at the same time that there were many hardships before us.

When I went shopping I found many things that we missed in the interior towns. We weren't worried very much about the severe cold of the Winter which lay ahead. It seems that in a cold place one usually find the necessary facilities for protection.

The most difficult thing is the housing situation. There are many people in difficulties hard to imagine. But once the construction program gets started, the present emergency may be eased gradually.

* * *

At first the children seemed to miss the interior town, but they became used to the city rapidly. Since the kindergarten was situated in the same place as the school, my children were able to go together. They were regarded with curiosity by the other children, but they made friends quickly, and soon they were being invited to birthday parties. The children's world seem to open up more easily than imagined by their parents whose ideas have become distorted in an abnormal society.

I was told where the church was situated. One day a minister called on us. My children started Sunday school.

People are curious to know where we came from and ask the children many questions. One day I overheard the following conversation:

"Where did you come from?"

"B.C.'s ghost town."

"Oh... what kind of ghosts live there?"

Summer camp will start in July, and the children are eagerly counting the days.

* * *

My children are still young and our days of security seem in a far distant future. But sunlight and shadow will come to us no matter how we spend our days. Even in the dark anxiety-filled days the seasons keep changing, and each day the sun seems to encourage us into greater industry. When spring comes there will be flowers again, and in time autumn will again come with its harvests.

We have made up our minds to go through all difficulties for the sake of our children's future.

THE NEW CANADIAN
KASLO, B.C.

Please find enclosed $.........., for which

● Renew my subscription to The New Canadian
● Enter my subscription to The New Canadian
(Please check.)

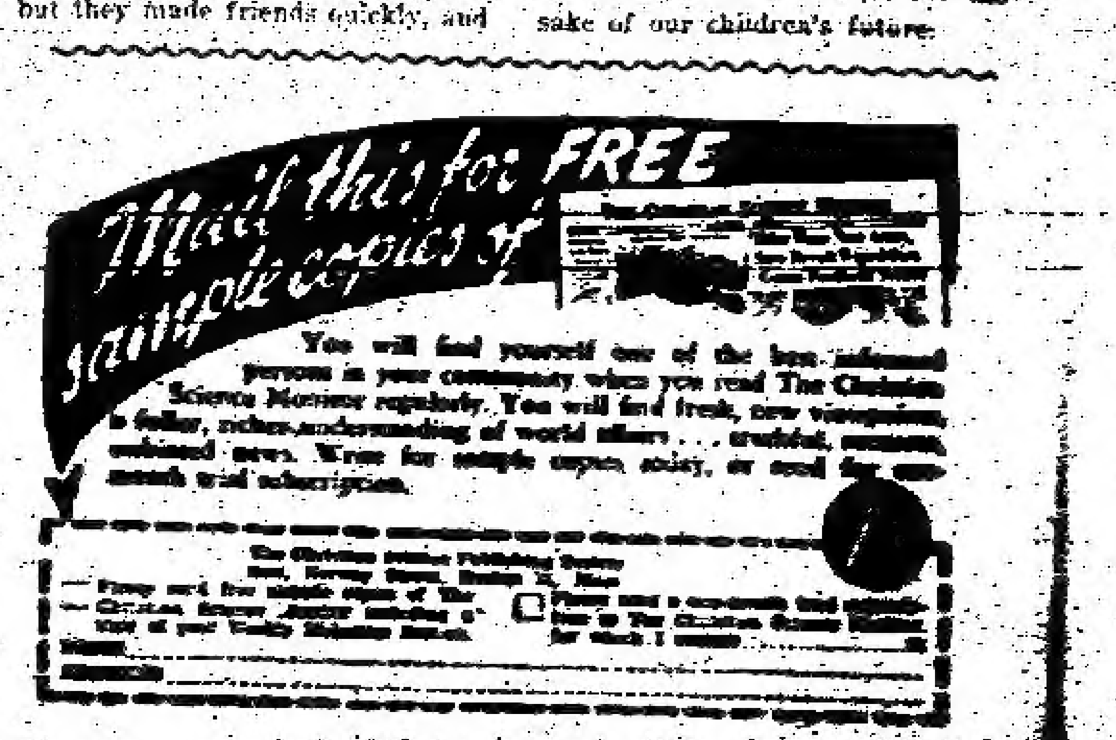
送金の際下記にマークして下さい
●引續き講讀……□ ●新購讀……□
◎住所變更の場合は前アドレスも知らして下さい
◎フールネームを書いて下さい

(氏名)
Name ______

(現住所)
Address ______

(元のアドレス)
Former Address ______

Subscription Rate: 40c per month
$2 for six months, $4 per year in advance



News Notes Across Canada . . .

School Doors Close for Summer Holidays

The School bells of the interior housing centres will once again remain silent for the summer holidays and students have put away their text books and scribblers to enjoy vacation time. The teachers in most centres have just wound up their term work and are straightening out their records of student attendance and inventory of books and many preparations for the annual summer school to be opened in New Denver on July 23.

* * *

Sacred Heart School

GREENWOOD, B. C.—Fifteen students of the Sacred Heart School successfully completed their school term for 1944-45 and received their graduation diplomas at the local theatre on June 24. The ceremonies were attended by many occidentals and evacuees.

The principal, Mr. Matthios, delivered a speech followed by a congratulatory address by Mayor MacArthur. Father Roberts also addressed the audience and the students.

Kanaye Morita represented the graduates in her brief speech and Yutaka Fujimoto was the valedictorian for the graduating class.

The diplomas were presented by Father Roberts.

Following the convocation exercises, a variety program to entertain the audience was held.

Honor rolls were presented to the outstanding students for the year. Receiving the special awards were: Grade 8: Yutaka Fujimoto, Kanae Morita, Shogo Takeuchi; Grade 7: Chiyoko Fujimoto, Ruriko Takemoto, Hideaki Kawamoto; Grade 6: Tsunesaki Miki, Kayoko Fujisawa, Michimori Toda; Grade 5: Masako Fujimoto, Shoichi Hayashi, Yukiko Yaguchi; Grade 4: Teruyo Sasaki, Yoshiko Matsubara, Shigeji Nishi; Grade 3: Setsuyo Murao, Keiko Nakano, Toru Oda; Grade 2: Kamiko Fukumoto, Naomi Tsuchiyama.

* * *

Rosebery School

ROSEBERY, B.C.—The graduation ceremonies held here on June 22 saw thirteen students receive their graduation diplomas.

Validictorian for the graduates was Sadako Kobayashi. The Class Will was read by Akira Uchida and the Class Prohecy by Mariko Ishikawa.

Appropriate choral selections were sung by the Grades I, II, III, V and VI, and VII and VIII students.

Graduates were: Mariko Ishikawa, Sadako Kobayashi, Keiko Kumamoto, Ronald Matsumoto, Kunio Morimoto, Joe Nagano, Shunichi Oike, Naomi Oya, Isoko Sugie, Masako Sumi, Misaye Takeda, Akira Uchida, Aiko Wakabayashi.

A special award was made to Naomi Oye for outstanding work during the past school term.

Five Niseis Graduate From Kaslo High School

KASLO, B. C. — Diplomas to five graduating Niseis were presented by Principal, A. B. Thompson on June 22.

The presentation was made at the graduation dance held in the school auditorium. Upwards of a hundred parents, students and guests attended the final dance held in honor of the graduates.

In his short address, Mr. Thompson lauded the work of the graduates and expressed his regret that a number of students who had been transferred to other centres could not be present to complete their school term.

Receiving diplomas were: Roy Miyashita, Tamayo Miyazaki, Tsuyoshi Oikawa, Akira Tajiri, Mariko Taira and George Watanabe.

DANIEL McINTYRE COLLEGIATE

WINNIPEG, Man.—In the closing exercises of the Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute held at the Young United Church recently, two Niseis were included in the graduating classes. They were Masako Hikida and Makoto Otsu.

Kindergartens Close

GREENWOOD, B. C.—Twenty-two children of the Catholic Church kindergarten here received their graduation diplomas on June 16.

The kindergarten children of the United Church also held graduation exercises on June 22.

* * *

SLOCAN, B. C. — The Anglican Church kindergarten in Slocan, Bay Farm and Popoff, closed their doors for the summer holidays on June 19, 20 and 21 respectively.

Earlier in the month, Bay Farm kindergarten children and their mothers held a picnic. Slocan parents and children also held a picnic at the local ball park.

This is the Story of "Shorty"

By LYN CROST in the Honolulu Star Bulletin

WITH THE 442nd INFANTRY IN ITALY — Shorty has trouble with the army—and vice versa.

Shorty, just about as big as nothing at all, is, we think, the shortest guy in the army. And therein lies the problem.

All 4 feet 9 inches of this little pint size, or Private First Class Takeshi Kazumura, bachelor, 24 years old, Hilo, Hawaii, as he is listed on military rosters, is a peck of headaches for the quartermaster corps. From his feet up Shorty is just one problem.

He looks like a little buddahead doll—so tiny is he. His feet form the groundwork of the trouble. Size two and one half triple E (2½ EEE) they are.

The regiment loves Shorty, but—

It had to give a 10 day leave to travel from France, where the 442nd was stationed last winter, to Naples where the quarter-master depot had two pair of shoes specially tailored for him. And, at that, still a half size too big.

It had to find work in the supply room for him so that he wouldn't wear his shoes out so fast — the [illegible] at Hill 140 near Cecina, Italy, where some of the toughest fighting of this hard slugging outfit took place.

During his six weeks of hospitalization Shorty was almost spoiled forever. I found this out when I asked him how the nurses treated him.

"Just like a baby," he answered with a thick smattering of island accent. "But we got along pretty good."

You can still see the whitened scars on his cheek and head. And you can also see the Purple Heart—that is, if you were to plead real hard.

So—you understand the reason the army loves Shorty and orders four pairs of boots for him—tailor made to almost fit.

And now, it's just ordered four pairs of combat boots, special request, for him.

Shorty's buddies love to tease him, but he doesn't seem to care. When they're parading they tell Shorty: "Get up off your knees and walk like a man."

And when the regiment was resting last winter on the French Riviera after a tough session in the Vosges mountains and rescuing the Lost Battalion, the boys served as Shorty's forward observers in spotting tiny French girls [illegible] about right for little Pint Size.

The army didn't want anything to do with any of the volunteer service [illegible] Pint Size offered Uncle Sam after Pearl Harbor. But he went around to the end of the line [illegible] again and got himself accepted.

And now, the army wouldn't think of trying to get rid of him.

The little Buddahead, as these American soldiers of Japanese ancestry call him, was wounded in

Hamilton Employers Express Satisfaction With Relocees

HAMILTON, Ont. — All employers of relocees in this city seem satisfied with the work turned in by the employees, a correspondent writes.

Although there have been a number of cases where occidentals switch jobs, there is no known case of Japanese Canadians changing their occupations with any regularity.

Jobs will be scarce in the near future, writes the correspondent and adds that a number of firms have stated that they will not be able to take any more relocee workers.

Popular R.C.M.P. Constable Passes Away in Greenwood

GREENWOOD, B. C. — Constable Dacy Coupland, popular R. C. M. P. officer who was stationed here passed away suddenly with a heart attack on 9:30 p.m., June 21 at his home.

Many Japanese and occidental friends attended the funeral services for the R. C. M. Policeman who had won the respect of the local residents during his two and a half years service in this centre. Final rites were ministered at the Anglican Church on June 21. Interment followed in the Greenwood Cemetery.

He is survived by an only son who travelled from Vancouver to attend the funeral.

IWA Seeks Eight Hour Day For Loggers, Sawmill Hands

Many evacuees employed in the logging industry in B.C. will be affected by the proposed eight hour day for employees of logging camps, sawmills and box factories in the interior sought by the International Woodworkers of America.

Approximately 5,500 workers in Prince George, East Kootenay, Blue River, Kamloops, Penticton, where a number of evacuees are employed, will be affected, Nigel Morgan, executive board member of the IWA said last week.

He stated that there are no standard hours set in the interior logging camps and that men were working from eight to thirteen and half hours daily.

Rev. Nakayama Completes Tour of Interior B. C.

SLOCAN, B. C.—Rev. G. G. Nakayama, priest-in-charge of the Slocan Anglican Church, returned in the latter part of last month after completing an extended tour of centres from Tashme, through the Okanagan and the Bridge River districts.

Covering approximately 1428 miles on his tour, Rev. Nakayama held 27 meetings and services at various centres.

Centres he visited include: Tashme, 12 Mile Camp near Hope, Kamloops, North Kamloops, Mission Flats, Monte Lake, Barnhartvale, Sorento, Celista, Magna Bay, Notch Hill, Blind Bay, Tappen, Salmon Arm, Grinrod, Westwold, Vernon, Coldstream, Oyama, Kelowna, Okanagan Centre, Summerland, Greenwood and Grand Forks.

Corrections

Friends of Mr. Shizuo Matsuba are advised that a change in his address which appeared in these pages on June 16 as 218 College St., Toronto, Ont., is incorrect. He is now residing at 807 College St., Toronto, Ont.

* * *

The New Canadian regrets that through an inadvertent error, the present hometown of Mr. Yoshio Roy Kumano, formerly of Tashme, B. C. was reported as Hamilton, Ont., in the announcement of his engagement to Miss Namiko Koyanagi. He is presently residing in London, Ont.

Card of Thanks

The patients of the New Denver Sanatorium wish to acknowledge the generous donation of Twenty-nine Dollars by the Japanese second generation and naturalized Canadians. Sincere thanks and deep gratitude is expressed by the patients to the organization for the gift.

The donation was received through Messrs. R. Kamia and H. Tabata, who represented the new-dissolved second generation and naturalized Canadian organization.

PITCHERS BATTLE SUGAR BEET BATTERS AS TWO DIVISIONS CONTINUE PLAY

Picture Butte Busseis Lead in North Division

	GP	W	L	Pct.
Busseis	5	4	1	.800
Iron Springs	4	2	2	.500
Turin	4	2	2	.500
Chinooks	5	1	4	.200

TURIN, Alta.—Iron Springs Y.P.A. broke their 2 game losing streak to best Turin Y.P.A. 28—19 in a free hitting game on Sunday, June 24.

This put Iron Springs and Turin in a second place tie with 2 wins and 2 losses each.

Iron Springs was in the lead from beginning to end scoring in every inning except the second. Turinites seemed to come to life suddenly in the 7th inning scoring 11 runs but failed to keep up the rally.

Turin used two chuckers, E. Matsumura and T. Ikeda, who were touched for a total of 19 hits. The Y.P.A.s used three pitchers, Tak Hayashi, K. Moriyama and Tolo Hayashi, who let up a total of 12 hits.

K. Moriyama stepped in to pitch in the fourth for the Y.P.A.s with the bases loaded. He bore down and struck out the batter to retire the side. He went on to strike out the next five batters.

Tak Hayashi cracked out a homer for Iron Springs while teammates T. Miyashita boomed out a triple, a double and 4 singles. N. Abe, 2 doubles, T. Hayashi a double and a single, K. Isogai 2 hits and K. Moriyama 2 hits.

For Turin, S. Matsumura slugged out a double and a triple, E. Matsumura a triple and 2 singles, K. Sasaki and S. Niwatsukino, 2 singles each.

Batteries: Iron Springs — Tak Hayashi, K. Moriyama, Tolo Hayashi and Mitz Araki. Turin — E. Matsumura, Tak Ikeda and K. Sameshima.

* * *

Chinooks Upset Busseis

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—A surprise 14—13 victory over the Picture Butte Busseis, leaders of the North division, by the last-place Picture Butte Butte Chinooks was recorded on June 24.

S. Ohno of the Chinooks pitched steady ball, allowing 9 well-scattered hits while his teammates collected 8 hits.

The Busseis used three hurlers but could not cope with the game Chinooks.

A. Kouno starred at centre field fod Chinooks while N. Moriyama cracked out a long hit for a triple. F. Yahiro and Tsug Iwamoto of the Busseis also hit triples.

In the South Division

COALDALE, Alta. — In a regular league game of the Southern Alberta Baseball League of the southern division, the Coaldale Busseis swept both ends of a double-header from the hapless Coaldale Cubs with scores of 15—7 and 12—11 on June 17.

In the first game T. Horii of the Busseis was once again in superb form, scattering 5 hits and striking out 12 batters.

The second game, a 9 inning affair, saw Busseis get off to a flying start, only to see their lead dwindle and finally tied in the sixth inning. The Busseis missed a marvelous chance to finish the game in the last of the seventh when with one out and a man on third, they failed to score. In the 8th inning, a walk and a steal set up the play for Y. Matsumoto, Busseis' hard working catcher who drove in the winning run on a clean single.

League Leading Busseis Handed First Set Back

	GP	W	L	T	Pct.
Coaldale Busseis	5	4	1	-	.800
Raymond YMBA	5	3	1	1	.750
Raymond A. C.	5	2	2	1	.500
Coaldale Cubs	5	-	5	-	.000

COALDALE, Alta. — In a regular league game of the Southern Alberta Baseball League of the southern division, Coaldale Busseis suffered their first setback of the season handed out by the Raymond A.C.s, 8—7; and the Raymond Y.M.B.A. shoved the luckless Coaldale Cubs farther into the cellar by drubbing them 22—11. Both games were played on Sunday, June 24.

Raymond A.C. got off to an early scoring spree, scoring 2 runs in the first inning and were never headed. A late Coaldale rally, paced by pitcher Tom Horii's 2-run triple, fell short by a lone tally. Although Horii struck out 12 batters, he was heavily hit, many of the blows going for extra bases.

The cellar-dwelling Coaldale Cubs fought gamely all the way, matching Raymond run for run right up until the 9th inning when the Cub's defence fell apart, paving the way for 11 Y.M.B.A. runs. Cub's fleetfooted centre fielder, Jim Higa hit the first home run of the season.

Batteries: Coaldale Busseis — T. Horii and Y. Matsumoto. Raymond A.C.—Y. Tamura and J. Kitaguchi.

Raymond Busseis — F. Fujimoto, S. Fujimoto and Y. Senda. Coaldale Cubs — S. Toyama, G. Nakama and R. Oshiro.

Boycotts at Coast Worry WRA Officials

FRESNO, Calif. — War Relocation Authority officials discussed problems in the marketing of produce raised by returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry during a conference here on June 21 and 22 reported the Pacific Citizen.

Dillon Myer and other WRA officials acknowledged that the agency was concerned by incipient boycotts against farm products grown by farmers of Japanese ancestry.

It was stressed, however, that no evidence of boycotts against returned evacuee farmers had been found in the Fresno area. Charles Miller, area relocation officer, said officials do not anticipate any serious difficulties by evacuees in the Fresno region in marketing their produce.

Miller said he had toured the Fresno area and had visited returned evacuees and said he failed to find anyone who had not made arrangements to market his produce. He said he found no existing boycott and believes none will develop.

The Associated Press reported that Myer had stated that some evacuees had encountered marketing problems since their return to the West Coast, together with other difficulties connected with their return, with the result that the agency has been called in to assist them.

"Boycotts affect our whole program," Myer declared.

Otherwise, he told newsmen, the WRA's problems are on the wane and the agency plans to be out of business by July, 1946.

Discussion at the conference centered on the farm marketing problem, and on problems of employment and job placement, housing, dependency cases and resettlement assistance.

Stork Visits the Primroses

KASLO, B. C. — Mr. and Mrs. N. Primrose, local high school teachers, became the proud parents of a [illegible] 12 oz. baby boy—on July 1.

LEMON CREEK, B. C. — Twenty-four members of the United Church C.G.I.T. here, left on July 3 for New Denver to enjoy a week of camping out and "roughing" it.

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE NEW CANADIAN